THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1831. NO. 102.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Tenerife, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes:
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*. Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

	pr. ct.		
Erie,	½	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.
Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.
GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No.* 68 *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES
J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER.	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,
83 *Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.*

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

IMPORTANT.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 18, will be drawn on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th inst. The capitals are one of $30,000, two of $10,000, four of $5,000; Grand Total, $273,760. Tickets $10; shares in proportion.

☞Orders from the country for one ticket or more, *need not be post paid*. Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates and M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Manager's Office, September 6, 1831.

"Let none presume, and none complain,
For Fortune turns and turns again;
Capricious chance reverses all,
Some stoop to rise, some rise to fall."

THE ALL FORTUNATE!

IT is respectfully notified, that on NEXT SATURDAY, the *Union Canal Lottery* will be drawn. Capitals, $30,000; two of $10,000; four prizes of $5000, &c. TICKETS ONLY $10!
S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange buildings;
☞Who last week sold the Ten Thousand Dollar Prize, in a Whole Ticket, to a club of gentlemen.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Take notice that my wife MARY has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN LAPSLEY.
September 6—3*

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER, }
ROBERT BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
August 16, 1831.—wts.

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of
HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

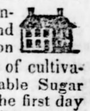
Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

N. HOLMES & J. KIDD.

Agents for Dr Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.
July 22—w3mo.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Cauly, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.



SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mow$3

SALE OF LOTS.
In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.
August 2.—6w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the 4th Monday of October next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any have, why I should not be discharged.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Baker and Grocer
August 26.—w3t*

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	7a8	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5a5½§
black salts	3†	bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.*	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10a11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	5½a5¾†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6 §
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6½§
Coppers	3†		4d 7½§
Cheese	5a6§	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	85a90§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in hgs.	12½ a 13¼	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8¼a9	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	22†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$3 25†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	32 a 33§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6¼a6¾†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 50§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5¼*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. Kentucky	4a5
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¼a7†
mack'l.	5¼a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	50†	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	37†	loaf,	17 a 18†
rye	28†	Salt,	$2 37§
corn	25§	Soap, lb.	5 a 7
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5§	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groc	9§	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½§		
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$110a115§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	19*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¼a1¾†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6a7§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun.	$90§	new	30a31†
rolled	110†	Vices, bright	14†
sheet, cwt.	9¼†	black	9¼ a 10†
pig, ton	$28 a 30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

NEW WHOLESALE

GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR

STORE,

No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church,)

PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Ponchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne,	Claret,
Madeira and Port,	Sherry,
Lisbon,	Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry,	Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins	Currants
Bunch do	Figs, Prunes
Bloom do	Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate	Mustard
Spices of all kinds	Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,

SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 39 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.

September 6—w3mo.

PROCLAMATION.—By virtue of a precept under the hands of the Honorable Charles Shaler, President of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offences in said District, and James Riddle Esquire, an Associate Judge of the same county, dated the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and of General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of October next, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and the Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to all those who will prosecute the prisoners who now are or may then be in the jail of Allegheny, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

WM. CAVIN, Sheriff.

September 2, 1831.—4t

M. & F. TIERNAN have removed their store to the house lately occupied by Mason & M'Donough, No. 46 Wood street, where they are now opening, (in addition to their former stock,) a splendid assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Aug 26—f4t

☞ The Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Washington Reporter, and the paper at Marietta, will each insert the above advt. 4 weeks.

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price will be paid, at all times, for FLAX-SEED, delivered at our Oil-Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse, No. 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.

M'KEE, CLARKE & CO.

August 26, 1831.—w2no

POETRY.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.

PRAYER.

Go, when the morning shineth,
Go, when the moon is bright
Go, when the eve declineth,
Go, in the hush of night—
Go, with pure mind and feeling,
Fling earthly thoughts away—
And in thy chamber kneeling,
Do thou in secret pray!

Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee;
Pray, too, for those that hate thee,
If any such there be,
Then for thyself, in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition,
Thy great Redeemer's name.

Or if 'tis e'er denied thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,
When friends are round thy way,
Even then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach his throne of glory,
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love,

Oh! not a joy or blessing
With this can we compare,
The power that he hath given us
To pour our souls in prayer!
Whene'er thou pinest in sadness,
Before his footstool fall,
And remember in thy gladness,
His grace who gave thee all

From Blackwood's Magazine for June.

HYMN OF THE MOUNTAIN CHRISTIAN.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our father's God!
Thou hast made thy children mighty,
By the touch of the mountain sod.
Thou hast fixed our ark of refuge
Where the spoiler's foot ne'er trod;
For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

We are watchers of a beacon
Whose light must never die;
We are guardians of an altar
Midst the silence of the sky:
The rocks yield founts of courage,
Struck forth as by the rod—
For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

The royal eagle darteth
On his quarry, from the heights,
And the stag that knows no master,
Seeks there his wild delights;
But we for thy communion
Have sought the mountain sod.
For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

The banner of the chieftain
Far, far below us waves:
The war-horse of the spearman
Cannot reach our lofty caves,
Thy dark clouds wrap the threshold
Of freedom's last abode;
For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

For the shadow of thy presence,
Round our camp of rock out-spread;
For the stern defiles of battle,
Bearing record of the dead;
For the snows and for the torrents,
For the free heart's burial sod.—
For the strength of the hills we bless thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Gazette.

Extract from Herschell's Preliminary Discourses on the Study of Natural Philosophy.

Between the physical sciences and the arts of life, there subsists a constant interchange of good offices, and no considerable progress can be made in the one without of necessity giving rise to corresponding steps in the other. On the one hand, every art is in some measure, and many entirely, dependent on those very powers and qualities of the material world which it is the object of physical inquiry to investigate and explain; and accordingly, abundant examples might be cited of cases where the remarks of experienced artists, or even ordinary workmen, have led to the discovery of natural qualities, elements or combinations, which have proved of the highest importance in physics. Thus (to give an instance) a soap manufacturer remarks that the residuum of his ley, when exhausted of the alkali for which he employs it, produces a corrosion of his copper boiler, for which he cannot account. He puts it into the hands of a scientific chemist for analysis, and the result is the discovery of one of the most singular and important chemical elements—iodine. The properties of this, being studied, are found to occur most appositely in illustration and support of a variety of new, curious and instructive views then gaining ground in chemistry, and thus exercise a marked influence over the whole body of that science. Curiosity is excited: the origin of the new substance is traced to the sea-plants from whose ashes the principal ingredient of soap is obtained, and ultimately to the sea-water itself.—It is thence hunted through nature, discovered in salt mines and springs, and pursued into all bodies which have a marine origin; among the rest, into sponge. A medical practitioner (Dr. Coindet of Geneva) then calls to mind a reputed remedy for the cure of one of the most grievous and unsightly disorders to which the human species is subject—the goitre—which infests the inhabitants of mountainous districts to an extent that in this favored land we have happily no experience of, and which was said to have been originally cured by the ashes of burnt sponge. Led by this indication, he tries the effect of iodine on that complaint, and the result establishes the extraordinary fact that this singular substance, taken as a medicine, acts with the utmost promptitude and energy on goitre, dissipating the largest and most inveterate in a short time, and acting (of course, like all medicines, even the most approved, with occasional failures) as a specific, or natural antagonist, against that odious deformity. It is thus that any accession to our knowledge of nature is sure, sooner or later, to make itself felt in some practical application, and that a benefit conferred on science by the casual observation or shrewd remark of even an unscientific or illiterate person, infallibly repays itself with interest, although often in a way that could never have been at first contemplated.

It is to such observation, reflected upon, however, and matured into a rational and scientific form by a mind deeply imbued with the best principles of sound philosophy, that we owe the practice which has effectually subdued, in every country where it has been introduced, one of the most frightful scourges of the human race, and in some extirpated it altogether. Happily for us, we know only by tradition the ravages of the small-pox, as it existed among us hardly more than a century ago, and as it would in a few years infallibly exist again, were the barriers which this practice, and that of inoculation, oppose to its progress, abandoned. Hardly inferior to this dreadful scourge on land, was, within the last 70 or 80 years, the scurvy at sea. The sufferings and destruction produced by this horrid disorder on board our ships, when, as a matter of course, it broke out after a few months' voyage, seem now almost incredible. Deaths to the amount of eight or ten a day in a moderate ship's company; bodies sewn up in hammocks, and washing about the decks for want of strength and spirits on the part of the miserable survivors to cast them overboard; and every form of loathsome and excruciating misery of which the human body is susceptible:—such are the pictures which the narratives of nautical adventure in those days continually offer.* At present the scurvy is almost completely eradicated in the navy, partly, no doubt, from increased and increasing attention to general cleanliness, comfort and diet; but mainly from the constant use of a simple and palatable preventive, the acid of the lemon, served out in daily rations. If the gratitude of mankind be allowed on all hands to be the just meed of the philosophic physician, to whose discernment in seizing and perseverance in forcing it on public notice, we owe the great safeguard of infant life, it ought not to be denied to those whose skill and discrimination have thus strengthened the sinews of our most powerful arm, and obliterated one of the darkest features in the most glorious of all professions.

These last however are instances of simple observation, limited to the point immediately in view, and assuming only so far the character of science as a systematic adoption of good and rejection of evil, when grounded on experience and carefully weighed, justly entitle it to do. They are not on that account less appositely cited as instances of the importance of a knowledge of nature and its laws to our well-being; though, like the great inventions of the mariner's compass and gunpowder, they may have stood, in their origin, unconnected with more general views. They are rather to be looked upon as the spontaneous produce of a territory essentially fertile, than as forming part of the succession of harvests which the same bountiful soil, diligently cultivated, is capable of yielding. The history of iodine above related, affords, however, a perfect specimen of the manner in which a knowledge of natural properties and laws, collected from facts having no reference to the object to which they have been subsequently applied, enables us to set in array the resources of nature against herself; and deliberately, of afore-thought, to devise remedies against dangers and inconveniencies which beset us. In this view we might instance too the *conductor*, which in countries where thunder-storms are more frequent and violent than in our own, and at sea, (where they are attended with peculiar danger, both from the greater probability of accident, and its more terrible consequences when it does occur,) forms a most real and efficient preservative against the effects of lightning!—the *safety lamp*, which enables us to walk with light and security while surrounded with an atmosphere more explosive than gunpowder:—the *life-boat*, which cannot be sunk, and which offers relief in circumstances of all others the most distressing to humanity, and of which a recent invention promises to extend the principle to ships of the largest class:—the *light-house*, with the capital improvements which the lenses of Brewster and Fresnel, and the elegant lamp of Lieutenant Drummond, have conferred, and promises yet to confer by their wonderful powers, the one of producing the most intense light yet known, the others of conveying it undispersed to great distances:—the discovery of the disinfectant powers of chlorine, and its application to the destruction of asthma and contagion:—that of *quinine*, the essential principle in which reside the febrifuge qualities of the Peruvian bark, a discovery by which posterity is yet to benefit in its full extent, but which has already begun to diffuse *comparative* comfort and health through regions almost desolated by pestiferous exhalations†;—and, if we desist, it is not because the list is exhausted, but because a sample, not a catalogue, is intended.

One instance more, however, we will add, to illustrate the manner in which a most familiar effect, which seemed destined only to amuse children, or, at best, to furnish a philosophic toy, may become a safeguard of human life, and a remedy for a most serious and distressing evil. In needle manufactories the workmen who point the needles are constantly exposed to minute particles of steel which fly from the grindstones, and mix, though imperceptible to the eye, as the finest dust in the air, and are inhaled with their breath. The effect, though imperceptible on a short exposure, yet, being repeated from day to day, produces a constitutional irritation dependent on the tonic properties of the steel, which is sure to terminate in pulmonary consumption: insomuch, that persons employed in this kind of work used scarcely ever to attain the age of forty years. In vain was it attempted to purify the air before its entry into the lungs by gauzes or linen guards; the dust was too fine and penetrating to be obstructed by such coarse expedients, till some ingenious person bethought him of that wonderful power which every child who searches for its mother's needle with a magnet, or admires the motions and arrangement of a few steel filings on a sheet of paper held above it, sees in exercise. Masks of magnetized steel wire are now constructed and adapted to the faces of the workmen. By these the air is not merely *strained* but *searched* in its passage through them, and each obnoxious atom arrested and removed.

Perhaps there is no result which places in a stronger light the advantages which are to be derived from a mere knowledge of the *usual order of nature*, without any attempt on our part to modify it, and apart from all consideration of its causes, than the institution of life assurances. Nothing is more uncertain than the life of a single individual; and it is the sense of this insecurity which has given rise to such institutions. They are in their nature and objects, the precise reverse of gambling speculations, their object being to equalise vicissitude, and to place the pecuniary relations of numerous masses of mankind, in so far as they extend, on a footing independent of individual casualty. To do this with the greatest possible advantage, or, indeed, with any advantage at all, it is necessary to know the *laws of mortality*, or the average numbers of individuals, out of a great multitude, who die at every period of life from infancy to extreme old age. At first sight this would seem a hopeless inquiry: to some, perhaps, a presumptuous one. But it has been made; and the result is, that, abating extraordinary causes, such as wars, pestilence, and the like, a remarkable regularity does obtain, quite sufficient to afford grounds not only for general estimations, but for nice calculations of risk and adventure, such as infallibly to insure the success of any such institution founded on good computations; and thus to confer such stability on the fortunes of families dependent on the exertions of one individual as to constitute an important feature in modern civilization. The only thing to be feared in such institutions is their too great multiplication and consequent competition, by which a spirit of gambling and under-bidding is liable to be generated among their conductors, and the very mischief may be produced, on a scale of frightful extent, which they are especially intended to prevent.

We have hitherto considered only cases in which a knowledge of natural laws enables us to improve our condition, by counteracting evils of which, but for its possession, we must have remained forever the helpless victims. Let us now take a similar view of those in which we are enabled to call in nature as an auxiliary to augment our actual power, and capacitate us for undertakings which without such aid might seem to be hopeless. Now, to this end, it is necessary that we should form a just conception of what those hidden powers of nature are, which we can at pleasure call into action; how far they transcend the measure of human force, and set at nought the efforts, not only of individuals, but of whole nations of men.

It is well known to modern engineers, that there is virtue in a bushel of coals properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This is actually the average effect of an engine at this moment working in Cornwall. Let us pause a moment, and consider what this is equivalent to in matters of practice.

The ascent of Mont Blanc from the valley of Chamouni is considered, and with justice, as the most toilsome feat that a strong man can execute in two days. The combustion of two pounds of coal would place him on the summit.*

The Manai Bridge, one of the most stupendous works of art that has been raised by man in modern ages, consists of a mass of iron, not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of about 120 feet above the sea. The consumption of seven bushels of coal would suffice to raise it to the place where it hangs.

The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is 700 feet in the side of its base, and 500 in perpendicular height, and stands on 11 acres of ground. Its weight is, therefore, 12,760 millions of pounds, at a medium height of 125 feet; consequently it would be raised by the effort of about 630 chaldrons of coal, a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week.

The annual consumption of coal in London is estimated at 1,500,000 chaldrons. The effort of this quantity would suffice to raise a cubical block of marble, 2200 feet in the side, through a space equal to its own height, or to pile one such mountain upon another. The Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli, (which was erupted in a single night by volcanic fire,) might have been raised by such an effort, from a depth of 40,000 feet, or about eight miles.

It will be observed, that in the above statement, the inherent power of fuel is, of necessity, greatly underrated. It is not pretended by engineers that the economy of fuel is yet pushed to its utmost limit, or that the whole effective power is obtained in any application of fire yet devised; so that were we to say 100 millions instead of 70, we should probably be nearer the truth.

The powers of wind and water, which we are constantly impressing into our service, can scarcely be called latent or hidden; yet it is not fully considered, in general, what they do effect for us.—Those who would judge of what advantage may be taken of the wind, for example, even on land, (not to speak of navigation,) may turn their eyes on Holland. A great portion of the most valuable and populous tract of this country lies much below the level of the sea, and is only preserved from inundation by the maintenance of embankments. Though these suffice to keep out the abrupt influx of the ocean, they cannot oppose that law of nature, by which fluids, in seeking their level, insinuate themselves through the pores and subterraneous channels of a loose, sandy soil, and keep the country in a constant state of infiltration from below upwards. To counteract this tendency, as well as to get rid of the rain water, which has no natural outlet, pumps worked by windmills are established, in great numbers, on the dams and embankments, which pour out the water, as from a leaky ship, and in effect preserve the country from submersion, by taking advantage of every wind that blows. To drain the Haarlem lake† would seem a hopeless project to any speculators but those who had the steam engine at their command, or had learnt in Holland what might be accomplished by the constant agency of the desultory but unwearied powers of wind. But the Dutch engineer measures his surface, calculates the number of his pumps, and, trusting to time and his experience of the operation of the winds for the success of his undertaking, boldly forms his plans to lay dry the bed of an inland sea, of which those who stand on one shore cannot see the other.‡

To gunpowder, as a source of mechanical power, it seems hardly necessary to call attention: yet it is only when we endeavor to confine it, that we get a full conception of the immense energy of that astonishing agent. In Count Rumford's experiments, twenty-eight grains of powder confined in a cylindrical space, *which it just filled*, tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of 400,000 lbs., applied at no greater mechanical disadvantage.

But chemistry furnishes us with means of calling into sudden action forces of a character infinitely more tremendous than that of gun powder. The terrific violence of the different fulminating compositions is such, that they can only be compared to those untamable animals whose ferocious strength has hitherto defied all useful management, or rather to spirits evoked by the spells of a magician, manifesting a destructive and unapproachable power, which makes him but too happy to close his book, and break his wand, as the price of escaping unhurt from the storm he has raised. Such powers are not yet subdued to our purposes, whatever they may hereafter be; but, in the expansive force of gases, liberated slowly and manageably from chemical mixtures, we have a host of inferior, yet still most powerful energies, capable of being employed in a variety of useful ways, according to emergencies.

Such are the forces which nature lends us for the accomplishment of our purposes, and which it is the province of practical mechanics to teach us to combine and apply in the most advantageous manner, without which the mere command of power would amount to nothing. Practical mechanics is, in the most pre-eminent sense, a *scientific art;* and it may be truly asserted that almost all the great combinations of modern mechanism, and many of its refinements and nicer improvements, are creations of pure intellect, grounding its exertion upon a moderate number of very elementary propositions in theoretical mechanics and geometry. On this head we might dwell long, and find ample matter, both for reflection and wonder, but it would require not volumes merely, but libraries, to enumerate and describe the prodigies of ingenuity which has been lavished on every thing connected with machinery and engineering. By these it is that we are enabled to diffuse over the whole earth the productions of any part of it; to fill every corner of it with miracles of art and labor, in exchange for its peculiar commodities; and to concentrate around us, in our dwellings, apparel and utensils, the skill and workmanship not of a few expert individuals, but of all who in the present and past generations, have contributed their improvements to the processes of our manufactures.

The transformations of chemistry, by which we are enabled to convert the most apparently useless materials into important objects in the arts, are opening up to us, every day, sources of wealth and convenience of which former ages had no idea, and which have been pure gifts of science to man.—Every department of art has felt their influence, and new instances are continually starting forth of the unlimited resources which this wonderful science developes in the most sterile parts of nature. Not to mention the impulse which its progress has given to a host of other sciences, which will come more particularly under consideration in another part of this discourse; what strange and unexpected results has it not brought to light in its application to some of the most common objects. Who, for instance, would have conceived that linen rags were capable of producing *more than their own weight* of sugar, by the simple agency of one of the cheapest and most abundant acids?—that dry bones should be a magazine of nutriment, capable of preservation for years, and ready to yield up their sustenance in the form best adapted to the support of life, on the application of that powerful agent, steam, which enters so largely into all our processes, or of an acid at once cheap and durable—that saw dust itself is susceptible of conversion into a substance bearing no remote analogy to bread; and though certainly less palatable than that of flour, yet no way disagreeable, and both wholesome and digestible, as well as highly nutritive? What economy, in all processes where chemical agents are employed, is introduced by the exact knowledge of the proportions in which natural elements unite, and their mutual power of displacing each other! What perfection in all the arts where fire is employed, either in its more violent applications, (as, for instance, in the smelting of metals by the introduction of well adapted fluxes, whereby we obtain the whole produce of the ore in its purest state,) or in its milder forms, as in sugar refining, (the whole modern practice of which depends on a curious and delicate remark of a late eminent scientific chemist on the nice adjustment of temperature at which the crystalization of syrup takes place;) and a thousand other arts which it would be tedious to enumerate!

Armed with such powers and resources, it is no wonder if the enterprise of man should lead him to form and execute projects which, to one uninformed of their grounds, would seem altogether disproportionate. Were they to have been proposed, at once, we should have rejected them as such; but developed, as they have been, in the slow succession of ages, they have only taught us that things regarded impossible in one generation may become easy in the next; and that the power of man over nature is limited only by the one condition, that it must be exercised in conformity with the laws of nature. He must study those laws as he would the disposition of a horse he would ride, or the character of a nation he would govern; and the moment he presumes either to thwart her fundamental rules, or ventures to measure his strength with hers, he is at once rendered severely sensible of his imbecility, and meets the deserved punishment of his rashness and folly. But if, on the other hand, he will consent to use, without abusing, the resources thus abundantly placed at his disposal, and obey, that he may command, there seems scarcely any conceivable limit to the degree in which the *average* physical condition of great masses of mankind may be improved, their wants supplied, and their conveniences and comforts increased. Without adopting such an exaggerated view, as to assert that the meanest inhabitant of civilized society is superior in physical condition to the lordly savage, whose energy and uncultivated ability gives him a natural predominance over his fellow denizens of the forest—at least, if we compare like with like, and consider the multitude of human beings who are enabled, in an advanced state of society, to subsist in a degree of comfort and abundance which at best only a few of the most fortunate in a less civilized state could command, we shall not be at a loss to perceive the principle on which we ought to rest our estimate of the advantages of civilization; and which applies with hardly less force to every degree of it, when contrasted with that next inferior, than to the broad distinction between civilized and barbarous life in general.

The difference of the degrees in which the individuals of a great community enjoy the good things of life has been a theme of declamation and discontent in all ages; and it is doubtless our paramount duty, in every state of society, to alleviate the pressure of the purely evil part of this distribution as much as possible, and, by all the means we can devise, secure the lower links in the chain of society from dragging in dishonor and wretchedness; but there is a point of view in which the picture is at least materially altered in its expression. In comparing society, on its present immense scale, with its infant, or less developed state, we must at least take care to enlarge every feature in the same proportion. If, on comparing the *very* lowest states in civilized and savage life, we admit a difficulty in deciding to which the preference is due, at least in every superior grade we cannot hesitate a moment; and if we institute a similar comparison in every different stage of its progress, we cannot fail to be struck with the rapid *rate of dilatation* which every degree upward of the scale, so to speak, exhibits, and which, in an estimate of averages, gives an immense preponderance to the present over every former condition of mankind, and for aught we can see to the contrary, will place succeeding generations in the same degree of superior relation to the present that this holds to those passed away. Or we may put the same proposition in other words, and, admitting the existence of every inferior grade of advantage in a higher state of civilization which subsisted in the preceding, we shall find, first, that taking state for state, proportional numbers of those who enjoy the higher degrees of advantage increase with a constantly accelerated rapidity as society advances: and, secondly, that the superior extremity of the scale is constantly enlarging by the addition of new degrees. The condition of a European prince is now far superior, in the command of real comforts and conveniences, to that of one in the middle ages, as to the condition of one of his own dependants.

The advantages conferred by the augmentation of our physical resources through the medium of increased knowledge and improved art, have this peculiar and remarkable property,—that they are in their nature diffusive, and cannot be enjoyed in any exclusive manner by a few. An eastern despot may extort the riches and monopolize the art of his subjects for his own personal use; he may spread around him an unnatural splendor and luxury, and stand in strange and preposterous contrast with the general penury and discomfort of his people; he may glitter in jewels of gold, and raiment of needle work; but the wonders of well contrived and executed manufacture which we use daily, and the comforts which have been invented, tried, and improved upon by thousands, in every form of domestic convenience, and for every ordinary purpose of life, can never be enjoyed by him. To produce a state of things in which the physical advantages of civilized life can exist in a high degree, the stimulus of increasing comforts and constantly elevated desires, must have been felt by millions, since it is not in the power of a few individuals to create that wide demand for useful and ingenious applications, which alone can lead to great and rapid improvements, unless backed by that arising from the speedy diffusion of the same advantages among the mass of mankind.

If this be true of physical advantages, it applies with greater force to intellectual. Knowledge can neither be adequately cultivated nor adequately enjoyed by a few; and although the conditions of our existence on earth may be such as to preclude an abundant supply of all the physical necessities of of all who may be born, there is no such law of nature in force against that of our intellectual and moral wants. Knowledge is not, like food, destroyed by use, but rather augmented and perfected. It requires not, perhaps, a greater certainty, but at least a confirmed authority and a probable duration, by universal assent; and there is no body of knowledge so complete but that it may acquire accession, or so free from error but that it may receive correction in passing through the minds of millions. Those who admire and love knowledge for its own sake, ought to wish to see its elements made accessible to all, were it only that they may be the more thoroughly examined into, and more effectually developed in their consequences, and receive that ductility and plastic quality which the pressure of minds of all descriptions, constantly moulding them to their purposes, can alone bestow. But to this end it is necessary that it should be divested, as far as possible, of artificial difficulties, and stripped of all such technicalities as tend to place it in the light of a craft and mystery, inaccessible without a kind of apprenticeship. Science, of course, like every thing else, has its own peculiar terms, and, so to speak, its idioms of language; and these it would be unwise, were it even possible to relinquish; but every thing that tends to clothe it in a strange and repulsive garb, and especially every thing that, to keep up an appearance of superiority in its professors over the rest of mankind, assumes an unnecessary guise of profundity and obscurity, should be sacrificed without mercy. Not to do this, is to deliberately reject the light which the naturally unencumbered good sense of mankind is capable of throwing on every subject, even in the elucidation of principles; but where principles are to be applied to practical uses, it becomes absolutely necessary; as all mankind have then an interest in their being so familiarly understood, that no mistake shall arise in their application.

The same remark applies to arts. They cannot be perfected till their whole process is laid open, and their language simplified and rendered universally intelligible. Art is the application of knowledge to a practical end. If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is empyrical; but if it be experience reasoned upon and brought under general principles, it assumes a higher character, and becomes scientific art. In the progress of mankind from barbarism to civilized life, the arts necessarily precede science.—The wants and cravings of our animal constitution must be satisfied: the comforts and some of the luxuries of life must exist. Something must be given to the vanity of show, and more to the pride of power: the round of baser pleasures must have been tried and found insufficient, before intellectual ones can gain a footing; and when they have obtained it, the delights of poetry and its sister arts still take precedence of contemplative enjoyment, and the severer pursuits of thought; and when these in time begin to charm from their novelty, and sciences begin to arise, they will at first be those of pure speculation. The mind delights to escape from the trammels which had bound it to earth, and luxuriates in its newly found powers. Hence the abstractions of geometry—the properties of numbers—the movement of the celestial spheres—whatever is abstruse, remote and extramundane—become the first objects of infant science. Applications come later: the arts continue slowly progressive, but their realm remains separated from that of science by a wide gulf which can only be passed by a powerful spring. They form their own language and their own conventions which none but artists can understand. The whole tendency of empyrical art is to bury itself in technicalities, and to place its pride in particular short cuts and mysteries known only to adepts, to surprise and astonish by results, but conceal processes. The character of science is the direct contrary. It delights to lay itself open to inquiry, and is not satisfied with its conclusions, till it can make the road to them broad and beaten: and in its applications it preserves the same character, its whole aim being to strip away all technical mystery, to illuminate every dark recess, and to gain free access to all processes, with a view to improve them on rational principles. It would seem that a union of two qualities almost opposite to each other—a going forth of the thoughts in two directions, and a sudden transfer of ideas from a remote station in one to an equally distant one in the other—is required to start the idea of *applying science.*—Among the Greeks, this point was attained by Archimedes, but obtained too late, on the eve of that great eclipse of science which was destined to continue for nearly eighteen centuries, till Galileo in Italy, and Bacon in England, at once dispelled the darkness; the one by his inventions and discoveries, the other by the irresistible force of his arguments and eloquence.

Finally, the improvement effected in the condition of mankind by advances in physical science as applied to the useful purposes of life, is very far from being limited to their direct consequences in the more abundant supply of our physical wants, and the increase of our comforts. Great as these benefits are, they are yet but steps to others of a still higher kind. The successful results of our experiments and reasonings in natural philosophy, and the incalculable advantages which experience, systematically consulted and dispassionately reasoned on, has conferred in matters purely physical, tend of necessity to impress something of the well weighed and progressive character of science on the more complicated conduct of our social and moral relations. It is thus that legislation and politics become gradually regarded as experimental sciences; and history, not, as formerly, the mere record of tyrannies and slaughters, which, by immortalizing the execrable actions of one age, perpetuates the ambition of committing them in every succeeding one, but as the archive of experiments, successful, and unsuccessful, gradually accumulating towards the solution of the grand problem—how the advantages of government are to be secured with the least possible inconvenience to the governed. The celebrated apophthegm, that nations never profit by experience, becomes yearly more and more untrue.

Political economy, at least, is found to have sound principles, founded in the moral and physical nature of man, which, however lost sight of in particular measures; however even temporarily controverted and borne down by clamor—have yet a stronger and stronger testimony borne to them in each succeeding generation, by which they must sooner or later prevail. The idea once conceived and verified, that great and noble ends are to be achieved, by which the condition of the whole human species shall be permanently bettered, by bringing into exercise a sufficient quantity of sober thought, and by a proper adaption of means, is of itself sufficient to set us earnestly on reflecting what ends are truly great and noble, either in themselves, or as conducive to others of a still loftier character; because we are not now, as heretofore, hopeless of attaining them. It is not now equally harmless and insignificant, whether we are right or wrong; since we are no longer supinely and helplessly carried down the stream of events, but feel ourselves capable of buffetting at least with its waves, and perhaps of riding triumphantly over them: for why should we despair that the reason which has enabled us to subdue all nature to our purposes, should (if permitted and assisted by the providence of God) achieve a much more difficult conquest; and ultimately find some means of enabling the collective wisdom of mankind to bear down these obstacles which individual short-sightedness, selfishness, and passion, oppose to all improvements, and by which the highest hopes are continually blighted, and the fairest prospects marred.

Malays.—Our government has ordered the frigate Potomac to the Indian Ocean, for the purpose of protecting our commerce there; and also with directions to demand of the government of Sumatra, immediate restitution of the property taken from the ship Friendship, and the execution of the murderers of a part of the crew of that vessel. And, in case of refusal, the commander of the Potomac is ordered to burn and destroy to the extent of his power.

The Island of Sumatra was peopled by the Malays, or natives of Malacca, a peninsula, separated from Sumatra by the straits of Malacca.—The natives retain, to the extent, the original Malay character. They are said to be exceedingly restless, fond of navigation, war, plunder, desperate enterprizes, and adventures. They talk much of their honor and bravery, while they are universally considered by those who know them as the most treacherous and ferocious people on the face of the globe. So well are Europeans acquainted with the ferocious character of these people, that the merchants have universally agreed in prohibiting their ship masters, who may put into any of the Malay islands, from taking on board any seaman of that nation, except in the greatest distress, and then on no account to exceed two or three. It is said not to be uncommon, for a few of these horrid savages suddenly to embark, attack a vessel by surprise, poignard in hand, massacre the crew, and make themselves masters of her. Malay barks, with 25 or 30 men, have been known to board European ships of thirty or forty guns, and to murder with their poignards a great part of their crews.

There has always been as much reason for maintaining a naval force in the Indian Seas, as in the Mediterranean; and it is a matter of surprise that the United States Government has not earlier attended to the subject.—*Essex Gazette.*

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector mentions a new counterfeit discovered in St. Louis, viz: an opossum skin with a *rackoon's tail sewed to it*, for a rackoon's skin.

At a late meeting of the London Horticultural Society, *Lady* Cochrane was elected a *Fellow* of the Society.

Red Ants.—Oil of Peppermint dropped on paper and placed in or near the places these insects frequent, it is said, will drive them off effectually.

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* Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, &c. under the Command of Commodore George Anson, in 1740—1744, by Pascoe Thomas, Lond. 1745. So tremendous were the ravages of scurvy, that, in the year 1726, Admiral Hosier sailed with seven ships of the line to the West Indies, and buried his ships' companies twice, and died himself in consequence of a broken heart.

† Throughout France the conductor is

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The New York American, Extra, of September 3, contains the Speech of the French King on the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, and much other interesting intelligence, brought by the packet ship Columbia: but, owing to the late hour at which it was received, we have only room to-day for the remarks of the editor of the American. The news by the Columbia is five days later than that brought by the Geo. Canning.

The principal article in our paper to-day is an extract from "Herschell's Discourses on Natural Philosophy." The extract is taken from the National Gazette: the work itself we have not seen, nor are we aware that it has yet been republished in this country: no doubt, however, it shortly will. Judging from the extract now given, we confidently believe that the work will be found of surpassing interest and merit. In the second volume of Sir James Mackintosh's History, we noticed a few days since the following expressive tribute to the merits of this work.

"Whoever is desirous of estimating the value of knowledge, will find the noblest observations on that grand subject, which have been made since Bacon, in Mr. Herschell's "Discourses on Natural Philosophy"—the finest work of philosophical genius which the age has seen. In reading it, a momentary regret may sometimes pass through the fancy, that the author of the "Novum Organum" could not see the wonderful fruits of his labor in two centuries."

From the Washington Globe of the 2d inst.

The following letter from Major Lewis was received and put in type on the day it bears date.—It was improperly omitted, the proof sheet having been detained from the printer.—*Ed. Globe.*

To the Editor of the Globe:

WASHINGTON, 31st August, 1831.

SIR—Mr. Branch, in a letter dated 22d inst. to the Editor of the "Roanoke Advocate," written for publication, says he told Maj. Eaton, that if he "would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Major Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Major L. and myself, in the winter of 1827-28, on this *disturbing subject*, he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, &c.

"I might have gone further, and said that Maj. Lewis, in 1827-'28, when there would be no unworthy motive to mislead either of us, considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter, although he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the Cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her."

I will not stop to inquire by what right a gentleman and a man of honor presumes to speak of a correspondence, considered by both parties as confidential, without asking or obtaining permission. Upon that point, I leave him to his own reflections. As to the circumstances alluded to in that correspondence, I have to say, that the gossip tales of this city had reached me in Nashville; and not having the means to ascertain their truth or falsehood, residing, as I did, 800 miles from Washington, it was natural for me to desire information from some friend on the subject, before I permitted my daughter to reside in the family. Major Eaton, under whose protection I placed her while going to school in the City, at that time boarded with Major O'Neal, the father of Mrs. Eaton.

When I came here, in 1829, I found Mrs. Timberlake, the wife of Maj. Eaton, whom I believe to be one of the purest men living. That he had joined himself for life to that lady, was, to me, the strongest evidence of her purity; and having here an opportunity to inquire into the reports I had heard, I satisfied myself that they were totally without foundation. Had Mr. Branch been disposed to tell the whole truth, he would have said, that I had become so completely satisfied, with regard to the subject of my inquiry, that when I brought the same daughter to this city again, one of my first acts was to take her to visit Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, at whose house we spent much of our time.

The honor of attempting to degrade and drive from society the wife of a confiding and deserving friend, upon *reports* which, to use his own language, *"he did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in,"* I willingly leave to Mr. Branch. I do not envy the man, who, under such circumstances, would not only sacrifice the wife of a friend, but the mother of two orphan daughters, whose reputations would be destroyed with hers.

I have only to add, that the charge of my "endeavoring to drive him, (Mr. Branch) out of the Cabinet, because he would not compel his daughters to associate with Mrs. Eaton," is wholly unfounded: and if Mr. Branch did not know it to be so, he might have known it if he had made the proper inquiry. I am with much respect, your obedient servant.

W. B. LEWIS.

The Doylestown Democrat of Tuesday says, Mr. Ingham left home on Monday week, for Schooley's Mountain. At the same time he had received no letter from Col. Johnson. Mr. Ingham has been very ill with the epidemic fever, which, we are sorry to say, is prevalent on the borders of the Delaware.—*Poulson.*

The Telegraph says, "we know the fact, that Mrs. Eaton, during the last session of Congress, did assert that Governor Branch should go out of the Cabinet, if General Jackson should be re-elected." We should be glad to be informed from some competent authority, *who* is the acting President of the United States, since the supernannuation of the President *de jure*.—*National Journal.*

The Louisville Journal gives an account of one of the Jackson members of the Legislature from Greenup, who is likely to be returned *as non inventus* when his services may be required. He is said to have "bitten off a sheriff's ear, and run away by starlight." The Journal expresses a hope that "our opponents are not turned *cannibals*."—*National Journal.*

The number of victims of the Southampton massacre, is stated in the last Norfolk Herald to be fifty-six—several heretofore supposed to have been murdered, having been discovered secreted in the woods.

From the Yorkville S. C. Pioneer.

Gold Washing Machine.—Mr. Editor—Having recently visited the Gold Mines in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the north side of King's mountain, I consider it due to enterprise and talent, to take some notice of the new machinery erected there. To the enterprise and inventive talent of Messrs. Ritter & Sanno, of Philadelphia, the citizens of this section of country are indebted for a machine for the purpose of collecting gold, which, in my opinion, surpasses all I have seen in the different mines of Mecklenburg and Lincoln. The entire machinery for washing and collecting gold, is put into operation by two common hands, and the feeding or furnishing the machine with ore, can be done by the assistance of another. The machinery is so arranged and constructed, that the washing by different rockers, and the separation of the fine from the coarse ore and gravel, together with the collection of the gold by the aid of quicksilver, is performed at the same time. It is said by the inventors that the machine will wash 500 bushels of ore and dirt daily, and from my own observation, I have no reason to doubt it. A machine which will collect fine as well as coarse gold, has been anxiously sought for by those engaged in mining operations, and it is believed, that the machine alluded to will fully answer these purposes.—*A Citizen of York District.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York American, Sept. 1.

FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship George Canning, Captain Allyn, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, we have received London papers 11 days later than our last previous dates. The intelligence brought by this arrival is not of a great deal of moment.

The Reform Bill "drags through" the committee of the House of Commons with exceeding slowness; and it is feared that, unless some means be devised for quickening its progress, it will scarcely receive the royal assent on this side Christmas.

The Morning Chronicle, of the 21st, gives the following startling account of its present situation: "The English bill contains thirty-seven folio pages; and the committee is now sitting (after the lapse of ten days) on the twelfth life of the first page!" This is an appalling statement, but it is not the less true; and it is clear, that if the Ministers intend not to disappoint the well founded desires and expectations of the public, they must apply some effectual "persuader" to the dormant energies of the committee. Mr. Hobhouse recommended, on Monday, that the House should sit at ten o'clock in the morning, as was done by the House of Peers, during the time of the Queen's trial; and on Wednesday, Lord Althorp intimated his intention of moving, on the following evening, that the Reform Bill should in future take the precedence of all other business. We fear, however, that this will hardly be sufficient, and that the proposition of Mr. Hobhouse must ultimately be adopted. We believe it will also be found necessary for the committee, instead of sitting only four days in the week, as at present, to resume their consideration of the bill *every day*, Saturday not excepted.

Prince Leopold has arrived in his new kingdom, and his reception has every where been of the most gratifying and enthusiastic description. The most important question in reference to Belgian affairs, which yet remains unsettled, is the decision to which the King of Holland may come with respect to the recommendations of the Conference.

There is no news of importance from France. The anniversary of the taking of the Bastile passed off smoothly,—a circumstance which augurs well for the peace of the metropolis on the return of the "glorious days" which ere this have been celebrated. The Chambers were to be opened on the 23d. The result of the elections is still supposed to be favorable to Ministers, tho' this is stated with less confidence than before.—The King's speech is eagerly looked for; but it is generally feared that it will disappoint the hopes of the people, as the Ministers are believed to be unwilling either to consent to the abolition of the hereditary peerage, or to adopt a decided intervention for Poland, if they find themselves sufficiently strong to resist the general cry for the accomplishment of these objects.

From Poland we have no news of importance. The Sun gives a statement, on the authority of the Courier, that a "treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and France, whereby the two Governments have bound themselves to an intercession with Russia in favor of the Poles.—The treaty," it is added, "was concluded about a month since."

From London papers to the 22d of July inclusive.

ENGLAND.

A petition was presented on the 10th in the House of Commons from certain clergymen and elders of Glasgow, against the renewal of a grant to Maynooth college, in which the Roman Catholic religion was termed idolatrous. On Mr. O'Connell's motion it was read by the clerk, and led to a lively debate. The language of the petition was censured by Mr. Hume, Lord Althorp and Sir R. Peel, and on a division, the House refused to allow it to be printed.

In consequence of Mr. Wellesley's disobeying the order of the Court of Chancery, in a decision confirmed by the House of Lords, by violently removing one of his children, a ward of the Court, the Lord Chancellor (Brougham) committed him for a contempt. Mr. Wellesley is a member of the house of commons, and the question of privilege was raised in that body, and referred to a committee. The Chancellor alluded to the matter in the House of Lords on the 19th, stating that he had no doubt of the correctness of the measure he had been compelled to adopt.

FRANCE.

The "army of observation" stationed on the northern frontier of France, will, by all accounts, amount to 140,000 men before the end of this month.

Paris, July 11.—General Dubourg was arrested on the 14th July, at five o'clock in the morning, in a medical establishment, to which he had retired on account of his infirmities. He was still in bed when the summons was announced to him, as suspected of a plot tending to overthrow the Government. His order was converted by the Judge d'Instruction, with a mandate de depot, for a plot against the safety of the State and the distribution of cartridges.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon mail has brought us letters to to the 10th of July. They state that the French fleet, consisting of six line-of-battle ships, three frigates, three corvettes and two brigs, had arrived in the Tagus, and a flag of truce had been sent to Don Miguel, but neither the terms nor the answer were known.

ITALY.

Letters from Italy mention that a considerable Austrian army is now concentrating in the environs of Milan. The Piedmontese troops which had been marched towards the frontiers of the Austrian possessions, are now on their way to Savoy.

Private accounts from Genoa state that the new alliance between Sardinia and Austria is no longer a mystery, and that the King of Sardinia is assembling an army at Navarre, of 60,000 men, which is to join the Austrian army in the neighborhood of Milan, which is to consist of 40,000 men, and to be under the command of Charles Albert.

BELGIUM.

On Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, Prince Leopold, King of Belgium, left Marlborough house in a traveling carriage and four, accompanied by the Belgian Deputies, to take possession of his kingdom. His Majesty embarked at Dover, and reached Calais at half past five the same afternoon. He was received by a royal salute, with all the honors due to a reigning sovereign. On Sunday morning his Belgian Majesty left Calais for Ostend, and on Monday proceeded by way of Bruges to Ghent. On Tuesday he set out for Lacken, and was to make his public entry into Brussels on Thursday. In his progress through France, King Leopold was enthusiastically received, and it does not appear that the French people entertain the slightest jealousy on his appointment to the elevated station to which he has been raised.

Brussels, Wednesday, July 20.—The King has remained at Lacken during the whole of the day. The Regent and most of the Deputies have been to pay their respects to him. The procession of the inauguration of the King will commence tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The popularity of the King hourly increases; and, should he be well advised, I foresee a happy reign. Yet he has much to do: the people expect more than he will be able to perform. A general pardon for political offences would do much, and the taking of small articles out of pawn for the poor, with finishing the boulevards, and continuing the Canal to Antwerp, would, I have no doubt, perfectly satisfy them. The French party is quite dead. But the Orange party still lingers. Perhaps you would hardly credit it, but so infatuated are this party, that they actually promulgate that Prince Leopold is only keeping the seat warm for the Prince of Orange; and others spread the report that the reason the King came so late into Brussels was, that he might not be recognised—it was the Prince of Orange and not Prince Leopold! The answer of the King to the Authorities of Ghent gave great satisfaction. The influx of strangers in Brussels is very considerable, and 10 florins, (about 19s.) has been offered for a bed. The canopy erected in the Place Royale has the names of the several Belgian fortresses inscribed on it, and among them Venloo. This has given general satisfaction. It was also remarked that the answers given by the King were very unequivocal as to peace, and of his determination to protect his kingdom. This I think politic, and suited to the taste of the people. I understand that the Marquis de Chateler and General Dalen are to be the King's Aids. M. Lebeau is in high favor with the King and the people, and should he unfortunately persevere in his resignation, a rumor is spread, I rather think originating with himself, that M. Nothomb will succeed him. This would be very foolish. He is perhaps the most unpopular man in Belgium. It is expected that the King will have taken the oath in time for the French King to be able to mention it in his speech. The streets are most beautifully decorated, and as much as sixty florins (five pounds) has been given for a window in the Place Royale.

The Congress passed yesterday the bills for the Liberty of the Press and the Trial by Jury.

The Congress is not to be dissolved until the Chambers are elected, and in the mean time to be suspended; but the meeting of the Chambers is to be considered their dissolution.

Thursday—Inauguration of the King.—His Majesty left the Palace of Lacken at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and arrived in procession (agreeable to the programme I sent you) in the Place Royale, at 20 minutes past one.

Immediately after he ascended the steps and had taken his seat, the Regent resigned his office, in a speech which lasted a quarter of an hour.

M. Gerlach, the President of the Congress, then addressed the Regent, and in the name of the Congress thanked him.

Charles Vilain XIV. then read the Constitution to the King, who paid the greatest attention. Shortly afterwards the oath written on paper, was tendered to him, which, after reading, he repeated aloud, and signed; 100 guns announced the fact.

The King then addressed the Congress, and returned to the Palace.

From the Emancipator of Thursday.

GHENT, July 19.—King Leopold I., having taken the wine of honor and tasted it twice, addressed the Authorities and Officers present in the following terms:

"Gentlemen: As a stranger, I did not expect such a reception as I have met here, and I cannot express to you how grateful I feel for such demonstrations of respect. I am aware that the city of Ghent has been injured materially in its commerce since the revolution. When I shall have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by the Belgian Constitution, and shall be permanently constituted Chief of the State, I shall lose no opportunity to advance the interests of your manufactures, as well as those of the whole kingdom. The blood of the inhabitants of Belgium, that blood so dear to every generous heart, will no longer, I hope, be lost. But if the country should require so noble a sacrifice, I shall unite all my efforts to secure its independence and prosperity."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The latest accounts from Warsaw, are of the 7th July, at which time the capital was perfectly tranquil. It now appears that the importance of the supposed treason had been greatly exaggerated.

The accounts from Warsaw state, that the defence which that city can make at present is of so powerful a description, that they have not the least fear of its being taken by the Russians. It was expected that Gen. Toll, before the arrival of Paskewitsch, would have made an attempt to take Warsaw; but his means were not sufficient, altho' his force amounted to 65,000 men. The insurrection in Lithuania extends more and more.

Prince Czartoryski has published two proclamations, as President of the National Government of Poland; they appear in the Warsaw Gazette, of the 4th July. The former calls on all the people to join in the formation of the landstrum (local militia;) the latter calls on the army to exert itself for glory and its country, in the struggles that await it, and which are expected to be decisive.

The following extract is from a letter written by a physician at Warsaw:

The alarm and uneasiness of those who are not afflicted with cholera, and who will probably never have it, give us as much trouble and occupation as those who are really laboring under the complaint. It should be the duty of every medical attendant to tranquillise the minds of those who are merely attacked by the malady of fear. It is an ascertained fact that cholera does not select its victims at random, as some pretend: on the contrary, this disease has up to the present time spared all those who have led a regular life, and resided in healthy situations, whereas those persons whose constitutions had been broken down by excess and dissipation have invariably been attacked by this scourge. It has been proved that out of 100 individuals carried off by cholera, 90 were addicted to the abuse of spirituous liquors. The ravages which this complaint will make amongst the Russians must be immense, as they are in the constant habit of drinking brandy.—Marshal Diebitsch used to drink brandy and punch frequently during the day.

"The women very rarely become addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; few of them have been attacked by the cholera.

"Thus we should live temperately, employing the necessary precautions, and we may rely on being spared by this formidable disease."

St. Petersburgh, June 29.—An extraordinary supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburgh, contains two official documents; the first is a report of Count Kurulla (transmitted by General Count Tolstoi) of the defeat of General Gielgud, on the 19th June. The force of the Russians is stated at 20,000 men; that of the rebels at 25,000 infantry and cavalry, with 26 pieces of cannon.—Their loss is estimated at 1500 killed and wounded; the Russians took 600 prisoners and two cannon. Their own loss was inconsiderable. The Commander-in-Chief of the army of reserve, having received reinforcements on the 20th and 21st, divided all the troops in that city into two corps, one of which was left at Wilna, and the other, which was the strongest, marched on the 24th, under his own command, in pursuit of the rebels.

The other document is General Rudiger's official account, dated 20th June, of his engagement with Gen. Jankowski; he estimates the loss of the Poles at 1000 killed and wounded, at the least; nine officers and 500 subalterns and privates were made prisoners, besides the two Aids-de-Camp of Jankowski and Skrzynecki.

St. Petersburgh July 6th—Cholera.—The cholera morbus, as it appeared in St. Petersburgh, was attended with unprecedented virulence and fatality. Between the 30th of June and the 6th of July there had been 596 cases, only five cures, but 272 deaths! There were at that period 315 cases pending, of which but a small portion were expected to recover. The alarm and consternation prevailing cannot be described. In consequence of this dreadful mortality, the lower orders of the people took it into their heads that the sufferers had been poisoned, or buried alive, as none of those carried to the hospital had returned.—Riots broke out in the metropolis, which were only suppressed by the appearance of the Emperor, who was obliged to leave his seclusion at Peterhof, and frequently exhibit himself in the streets. Dr. Seymour, a German physician to one of the hospitals, was murdered by the populace, and his body dragged about the streets. Several other individuals lost their lives. The mob took possession of the principal Hospitals, broke the windows, and threw the furniture into the streets. They also totally destroyed two of the temporary Hospitals which had been erected. The military at last were obliged to interfere.

At the period of the despatch of these letters, the disease was rapidly increasing in all parts of the city to a most frightful extent. The English families residing at Petersburgh were leaving the place as fast as possible, and abandoning their property.

The accounts from Riga continue alarming.—There had been, between the 4th and 7th of July, 203 new cases, and 52 deaths.

Defeat and Death of General Gielgud.—London papers of 27th say,—Intelligence has been received of the complete defeat of the Poles in Lithuania. Gen. Gielgud, having retreated towards the Prussian frontier, applied to the Prussian authorities for protection. Another officer of Poles came up with him whilst thus deliberating, murmurs arose among his troops, when he dashed across and shot Gielgud, surrounded by his whole staff. The corps of Poles which came up with him at Schouston, shortly after, was under General Ruhlan, and by one of his officers Gielgud was shot. Gen. Ruhlan began his retreat immediately along the frontier, pursued by six thousand Russians: and it is stated that he had been captured, with the whole of his troops, and had arrived about three miles from Memel. He had about 4500 troops. Gen. Gielgud's 3000 foot and 1500 horse had been placed under quarantine. The surrender is an act of base treachery.

"Manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor.

"By the grace of God, We, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c.

"To all our faithful Subjects, greeting:

"In the midst of events so afflicting to our heart, it has pleased the Almighty to visit us with a new affliction; our beloved brother, the Cesarewitch and Grand Duke Constantine Paulovitsch, being attacked by the contagion which was raging at Witepsk, died on the 27th of this month, of the cholera morbus, after short and severe sufferings. It is with profound grief, but with submission to the inscrutable decrees of the King of Kings, that we announce the cruel blow which has just fallen on our House. Given at Alexandria, near Peterhof, 29th June, in the year of our Lord, 1831, and in the 6th of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS."

The Imperial Court has gone into mourning for three months for the Grand Duke Constantine.

Accounts from Jassy of the 28th of June have been received here to-day, by an extraordinary Courier, that the capital of Moldavia is, in the literal sense of the expression, no more. After the cholera had raged there for several months, as well as in the whole principality, and carried off immense numbers of persons, the plague broke out, and lastly a dreadful fire, by which the few whom the ravages of contagion had spared were compelled to fly. By the same opportunity we have also received letters from Constantinople of the 20th of June, according to which the plague had also appeared in that capital, and had spread considerably.

ALGIERS.

From the National of July 30.

A letter from Algiers of the 8th July, announces to us, in the following terms, the melancholy result of the expedition to Modeah:

"On the 15th of last month, an expedition, of 6,000 men, under the command of the General-in-chief, set out for Modeah: and, as if they were taking a military promenade, they arrived without any obstacle in that capital of the district of Titery. The army then proceeded three leagues further to chastise some tribes which refused the payment of the tribute stipulated. In fact, seven or eight chiefs of these tribes were shot, and their corpses burnt; and this being done, the troops returned to Modeah. On the 1st of July, they set out on their return to Algiers; but from the moment of their departure to within six leagues of this city, our troops had to defend themselves against more than 45,000 Bedouins, Kabyles, and Arabs, who attacked them on all sides. The situation of the column was extremely critical, and it owed its safety only to a forced march which it made during a whole night, and which the enemy did not expect. This expedition occasions us the complete loss of Modeah and Bloda, and the still more cruel loss of at least 700 men, killed and wounded; of the latter only 180 have reached the hospitals; those who could not be brought away fell into the power of the barbarians, who beheaded them on the spot. Every body extols the brilliant conduct shown by the Parisian Volunteers and by the Yonares, both on foot and horseback. We are now shut up in this place, and another expedition is preparing to endeavor to recover the territory that has been lost, and to abate the pride with which this victory has filled the enemy."

From the New York American, Extra, of Sept. 3.

THE LATEST.

By the ship Columbia, Captain Delano, from London, we have received through the politeness of a passenger, a file of London papers to the 31st July, inclusive.

The debate on the Reform Bill is still protracted in the British House of Commons, and the delay is stated in the House to have caused great excitement throughout the country. The first of "The Three Days" went off with spirit in Paris, but without any tumult of importance. Poland, from all we can gather, is in rather a worse condition—at least the rising in Lithuania—and the consequent diversion in favor of Schrzynecki's forces has been crushed, and terminated by the assassination of Gielgud, and in the retirement of his forces into Prussia, where they were disarmed. The Russians are now able to press forward upon Praga without fear of being deprived of their communications; and we see it stated with regret, that nearly 100,000 men are approaching Warsaw on the side of Lithuania, while Paskewitsch has crossed the Vistula with 60,000, and intends to invest it on the side of Prussia.

The speech of the French King is very decided in tone, and indicates great reliance, on the part of the Ministry, in their strength with the nation, and the Chamber. The paragraph respecting the hereditary peerage, unexplained as it is by any notice of the nature of the project which is to be submitted on that subject in the King's name, is as vague as need be. The declaration respecting the intended destruction of the fortresses erected on the frontiers between Belgium and France, was received most enthusiastically. It has called forth much remark in England, where it seems to have been wholly unanticipated by the public.—Earl Grey, however, in reply to a question from Lord Aberdeen, virtually admitted that their fortresses were to be leveled.

The French fleet had forced the Tagus, and compelled Don Miguel at the cannon's mouth to do justice to France.

We have received the Jamaica Royal Gazette, down to the 6th ult. A large portion of it is occupied with the resolutions of public meetings held in the several parishes, in which the strongest determination is expressed to resist in every mode the destruction of their "slave property" as meditated in Great Britain. We notice the following paragraph in the Postscript to the Royal Gazette, of the 6th ult.—*Nat. Gazette.*

"We learn from accounts brought by his Majesty's ship Hyacinth, that on the 11th of May the black population of the Caracas rose and took forcible possession of the gaol, from which they liberated about one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Governor of the prison and several others, we lament to say, were killed, but by the active interference of the Police, aided by the inhabitants, tranquillity was at length restored. These formed themselves into a guard for the protection of the city, and about one hundred and forty persons concerned in the rising were arrested, of whom thirty (including two women) were shot. At Santa Martha the Tiradores revolted, and on the 25th July took possession of the fortifications and imprisoned the authorities. On the 27th the militia, assisted by the Indians, who came in to support the Government, succeeded in quelling the revolt. The troops had permission to quit the city. Venezuela was quiet when the Hyacinth sailed."

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the first instant, by the Rev. P. Rafferty, Mr. THOMPSON DOUGLAS, to Miss BRIDGET O'DONNELL, all of this city.

DIED,

At Cincinnati, on the 29th ultimo, Col. JOHN RAMSEY, formerly of this city, in the fiftieth year of his age.—He was a worthy and respectable citizen—amongst our business circles he was highly esteemed for his enterprise, intelligence, and industry in the transaction of business. His deportment to all was mild, conciliating, and gentlemanly; and it could not be otherwise, because it was based upon corresponding feelings of the heart, and good will to all mankind: to the poor he was hospitable and kind, but in the more intimate relations of friend and relative, he will be long remembered and deeply regretted by an extensive circle. In these relations there was displayed in his character, a frankness, sincerity, and candor, seldom met with; and that never compromised with obstacles or difficulties in the way of serving a friend. —*Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the 31st of August, at half past four o'clock, P. M., eight days after the birth of her eighth child, Mrs. MARGARET CHEETHAM, aged 32 years and 29 days, consort of Algernon S. Cheetham, and second daughter of Richard and Eve Hancock, of Pittsburgh.—If virtue, amiableness of disposition, and charitable feelings to all mankind, constitute a passport to the enjoyment of a happy immortality, it is she will richly inherit it. Calm, composed, and perfectly resigned to the will of God, she took a most affectionate leave her family and relatives. Among her numerous friends and acquaintances, her worth was highly appreciated.—*Communicated.*

On Saturday, the 3d instant, at the house of John Thaw, Esq., of this place, Miss MARIA DENNISTON, daughter of Mr. Samuel Denniston, of Wheeling, aged twenty-two years.

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the *Union Canal Lottery*, Class No. 18, will take place in Philadelphia TO-MORROW, the 10th instant—Capitals, $30,000, $10,000, and four of $5,000.

Tickets $10. The official statement will be received on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant.—For Prizes, apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 9, 1831.

FORTUNES FOR SALE TO-MORROW.

THE Union Canal Lottery will be drawn To-Morrow. Capitals, $30,000, 2 of $10,000, 4 of $5,000. Tickets only Ten Dollars. For the Prizes apply at 16 Exchange buildings, next to Williamson's Exchange. S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞ Remember, it was Sylvester who last week sold the Capital in a whole ticket $10,000 to a club of gentlemen. Sept 9

SITUATION WANTED.—A Young Man who has a knowledge of the mercantile business, and has a general acquaintance with the western merchants, wants a situation in a store, for which a moderate compensation will be accepted. Satisfactory recommendations can be given. Inquire at this office. Sept 9*

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of September next, a number of valuable building lots, being part of an out lot No. 9, near Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Doctor George Stevenson, deceased. Saleto commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and terms made known.

JAMES ROGERS,
WM. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
JOHN SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9—5t *Executors.*

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE well known splendid Steamer PERUVIAN, Srodes, Master, (drawing only 3 feet water) will leave Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday, the 9th October. For passage apply on board or to W. H. POPE & CO.

☞ The U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, National Intelligencer, Washington, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above advertisement till 1st October, and charge this office.

September 9—1mo

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Valuable Farm and Mills for Sale.

I OFFER for Sale, between this and 27th day of September, the valuable property known by the name of Bevington's Mills, situated immediately above the forks of Raccoon creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The farm consists of 120 acres, 50 of which are cleared, with a due proportion of meadow: the balance is well timbered, and the whole fertile and level. The buildings consist of two frame dwelling houses, one of which is occupied as a store, and the best stand in the country for business. Also, two cabin tenements, with stabling, &c. The mill house is forty feet square, three stories high, and calculated for three pair burrs, but containing only one pair burrs and one pair country stones, four bolts, four bolting cloths, one rolling screen, and one standing screen, with a saw mill attached to the same. The above property holds out many inducements to the capitalist, being a desirable situation for a thriving village, in the heart of a rich settlement, twenty-one miles from Pittsburgh, twenty-two miles from Beaver, twenty from Washington, and sixteen miles from Steubenville. The Turnpike from Pittsburgh to Steubenville and the great road from Washington to Beaver pass through the premises. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. An unexceptionable title will be given.

JAMES CLARK.

N. B.—If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, previous to the 27th day of September, (Thursday,) it will on that day be offered at public sale. J. C.

September 9, 1831.—3t

THE MERCHANT'S LAW BOOK.—Just published and for sale by HOGAN & Co. No. 73 Wood street, "*The Merchant's Law Book:*" being a Treatise on the Law of Account Render, Attachment, Bailment, Bills of Exchange, and Prommissory Notes, Carriers' Insurance against Fire, Letters of Credit, Partnership, Principal and Agent, Stoppage in Transiter, &c. Illustrated by many thousand judicial decisions, and designed expressly for the use of *Merchants in the United States.* By *William Grimshaw*, Counsellor at Law. Sept. 9.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, that Alexander M'Farland, of Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, did, by power of attorney, dated 25th day of August, A. D. 1831, authorize and empower me (during his absence) to recover and sue for, &c. all moneys justly due to him, the said Alexander M'Farland, and to make such contracts for necessaries for his family as might be proper for the support and maintenance of the family of said M'Farland. Now this is to notify all whom it may concern, that no debts contracted or moneys paid over on said M'Farland's account, by or to any one save the undersigned, will be binding on said Alexander M'Farland. JAMES M'FARLAND,

Attorney in fact for ALEX. M'FARLAND.

September 9, 1831.—3t*

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of DAVID LOGAN, late of Pittsburgh, Merchant, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber, or to Benj. Darlington, Esq., her authorised agent; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, to the subscriber or her said agent.

JULIA RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9—w3t*. *Executrix.*

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward, but no charges, will be given for the delivery to us, in Pittsburgh, of SAMUEL RODGERS, an indented apprentice to the coppersmith business, who absconded on the 23d of August last. He is very forward in his manners; between 18 and 19 years of age, and in appearance rather boyish. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person for so doing.

HOWARD & ROGERS.

Sept. 9.—3t.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of April Term, 1831. No. 134.

Samuel M'Kown, vs. Margaret Myers, alias, Margaret Algeo. } PARTITION: And now, to wit, Aug. 25, 1831, the Sheriff's return being read and notice with affidavit of service of the same being filed, requiring said Margaret Myers to be and appear in court, to elect to accept or refuse the property at the valuation, being filed, and the said Margaret appearing in court, by W. W. Tetterman, Esq. her attorney, and said Samuel appearing in Court by Robert Burke, Esq. his attorney, and both refusing to take the property at the valuation; at the instance of the said Samuel, the Court order and direct that the said premises be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff, after due and fair notice of the time and place of sale, by advertisement published and set up in public places, and in such public newspapers as shall be most likely to give fair and full notice of such sale to all parties concerned, and others; which public notice shall be given at least twenty days before the time for sale; and the Sheriff shall make return of his proceedings in the premises on the first day of the next term.

The following is a description of the property embraced in the above order, to wit:—"A tract or piece of land, situate on the waters of Chartier's creek, in Fayette township, containing fourteen acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Christopher Cowan, with the appurtenances."—A true extract from the Record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

In pursuance of the above order, I will proceed to sell, by public outcry, on the premises, *on Thursday, the 6th day of October next*, the property mentioned in said order. Through the said property the Washington Turnpike runs, and there are erected on it a frame dwelling house, and a building formerly used as a mill.

WM. CAVIN, Sheriff.

Sept. 9.—w4t

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

THE PARTNERSHIP of M. S. Mason & M'Donough is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. M'Donough will attend to the settlement of the concern; to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims will please present them for settlement.—Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1831.

M. S. MASON.
I. M'DONOUGH.

N. B.—Office No. 65 Fourth street, near Wood. September 6—4t.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.

May 13, 1831—6mF

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore. ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

A FIRST RATE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that very valuable Farm, situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Beaver county, and about 6 miles from Beaver town, the Ohio river and Darlington, on the New Castle road. The tract contains about 400 acres: has a front on Beaver creek of nearly half a mile, a short distance above the upper dam, on the falls of Beaver. There is nearly 150 acres cleared, and under fence, from 30 to 40 acres of which is bottom meadow, with a stream of water passing through; the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The timber is principally white oak, with a mixture of walnut and locust, for which there is an increasing demand. There is plenty of Stone Coal and a Sugar Camp on the premises; likewise, a small Orchard of 70 or 80 trees of excellent fruit: also, Peach and grafted Pear trees, just beginning to bear. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, lined inside, and frame Kitchen attached; a substantial barn, 60 by 40 feet, with stables underneath for fifteen or 20 head of cattle. It would make an excellent stock farm and tavern stand. One half the purchase money in hand, and credit for one and two years for the balance. The subscriber, on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase and for terms apply to him, or to Major R. DARRAGH, Sharon, or J. R. SHANNON, Esq. Beaver. A good title, clear of all imcumbrance, and possession of the same will be given on or before the first of April next.

WM. B. OSMON.

The purchaser can have the stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c. and farming utensils, at a fair price. W. B. O.

August 9.—w1mo.

WILSON M'CANDLESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.

July 5—w3mo

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

July 8—tf

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

WORKING MAN'S COMPANION—The Results of Machinery, namely, Cheap Production and Increased Employment, exhibited: being an address to the Working Men of the United Kingdom. Lately received, and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers,
Aug 30—4t 51 Market street.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 16th of October next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large number of TOWN LOTS AT "BEAVER POINT," situated as follows: One range of Lots fronting on the bayou that cuts across from the Big Beaver to the Ohio river; and also a range of Lots fronting on an alley that runs parallel with Beaver creek, back of Bridgewater. All the Island will also be laid out in small lots and sold, which lies immediately at the junction of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek. The situation of all these lots is beautiful for building, perhaps not surpassed in the western country; presenting a very commanding prospect, and lying so near the Ohio river and the basin about to be made at the mouth of Big Beaver, will make them eligible sites for any kind of public business. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge in their commendation; but I most earnestly request my fellow citizens, both in this vicinity and at a distance, to attend and judge for themselves. The terms will be easy, and made known the morning of the sale. STEPHEN STONE.

P. S.—Any person now wishing to purchase, can be accommodated at private sale. S. S.
Beaver Point, August 30—1mo

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PA.
CLASS NO. 12.

CAPITAL PRIZES—$30,000, 2 of $10,000; 4 of $5,000. To be drawn Sept'r 10, 1831. Sixty Numbers. Nine Drawn Ballots. Tickets only Ten Dollars. ☞ Letters from abroad need not be paid. S. J. SYLVESTER.
Aug 30 16 Exchange Buildings

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TWO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Kipping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS,

At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.
September 2—tf

New Wholesale Grocery,

AND

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

NO. 7 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to say to their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership, under the firm of HANNA & POINDEXTER, and have taken a commodious warehouse, near the steam boat landing, where they design transacting the above business, on the best possible terms. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of the staples and products of the country, &c. &c.
THOS. HANNA.
R. W. POINDEXTER.
August 26, 1831—7t

Bookstore Removed.

HOGAN & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their stock of Books and Stationery, to *No. 73 Wood Street, second door above Fourth St't.*
September 2—4t

THE MECHANICS' COMPANION.—The *Mechanics' Companion*, or the elements and practice of *Carpentry, Joinery, Brick-laying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing*, and *Turning*, comprehending the latest improvements, and containing a full description of the Tools belonging to each branch of business; with copious directions for their use, and an explanation of the terms used in each art: also an introduction to *Practical Geometry*. By *Peter Nicholson*: illustrated with *forty Copperplate engravings*. Lately published and for sale by HOGAN & Co.,
No. 73 Wood street, 2d house above Fourth.
September 2—3t.

PETERS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
Volume V.

JUST received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1831. Vol 5. By Richard Peters. Aug 23—6

To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,
GEORGE WATSON.
Pittsburgh, August 19—te

NOTICE.—Many persons who have been crossing at *Jones's Ferry*, during the years 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, yet owe me Ferriages for the whole or the greater part of that time. This, therefore, is to give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and pay me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, or their accounts and due-bills will be placed in a magistrate's hands for collection.

My old friends are informed that the report that I have stopped Ferrying is entirely false. I have *seven good Flats* at my landing, and good ferrymen to attend them. The stage has this summer been taken across the river, in one of my flats, with one hand, in seven minutes.
THOMAS JONES.
August 26.—7t

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and, others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.
LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.
J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 219 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.
JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 11.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountplessant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT. A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market st'r't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary. No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.
JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.: Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately: inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of
N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1830.—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTEN & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.
WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Bourders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

PRINTS.—S. J. Sylvester has received from New York, and offers for sale, at his office, 16 Exchange Buildings, a small invoice of FRENCH PRINTS, worthy of notice, as being cheap and amusing. They will be disposed of wholesale or retail. At the same place may be had a variety of Caps and Stocks, suitable for each season of the year.—Country Store Keepers can now be supplied with *Black Hair Seal Caps*. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Near to Williamson's Exchange, Saint Clair street. August 26.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.
ALEX. M'CLURG.
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 18, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 10TH of SEPTEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 Number Lottery. 9 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 30.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET.
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Aug. 30, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 18, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

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1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
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102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Aug. 30, 1831